United Nations A/67/L.54

General Assembly

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12 February 2013

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 121 (g)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries

Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe and Timor-Leste: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/10 of 26 October 1999, by which it granted observer status to the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries and considered it mutually advantageous to provide for cooperation between the United Nations and the Community, as well as its resolutions 59/21 of 8 November 2004, 61/223 of 20 December 2006, 63/143 of 11 December 2008 and 65/139 of 16 December 2010,

Recalling also the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular of Chapter VIII, that encourage activities through regional cooperation for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations, and Security Council resolution 1809 (2008) of 16 April 2008 on peace and security in Africa,

Considering that the activities of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries complement and support the work of the United Nations and taking into account, in that regard, the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations,[1]

Considering also the relevance of the Portuguese language in international affairs, unifying 240 million people in eight countries and four continents, and noting the political commitment of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries to promote the Portuguese language in international and regional organizations, including the United Nations and its agencies, funds and programmes,

Welcoming the celebration of Portuguese Language Day, 5 May 2012, by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, for the seventh

[1] A/67/280-S/2012/614

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consecutive year, on 10 May 2012, and by the States members of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries in New York from 1 to 3 May 2012,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the final declaration of the ninth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, held in Maputo on 20 July 2012, on the theme "The Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries and the challenges of food and nutritional security", in which the community reaffirmed, inter alia, the commitment of its members to strengthening the right to adequate food in national and communitarian policies, as well as the objective of eradicating hunger and poverty in the Community through the deepening of political and diplomatic coordination and cooperation in all fields;

2. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Council of Ministers of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, at its sixteenth ordinary meeting, held in Luanda on 22 July 2011, of the Strategy on Food and Nutritional Security, in which the Community decided to progressively institutionalize the theme of food and nutritional security within the Community and its mechanisms of governance;

3. *Stresses* the importance of continuing to strengthen the cooperation between the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries and United Nations specialized agencies and other entities and programmes, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the International Labour Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the World Health Organization and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

4. *Acknowledges* the relevance of the agreement of principles on the establishment of the International Centre for Climate Research and Applications for Portuguese-speaking Countries and Africa, signed in Bragança, Portugal, on 19 November 2010, the main objective of which is to promote applied research in the areas of environmental geosciences within the Community and the headquarters of which will be in Cape Verde;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the convening of the first civil society forum of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, held in Brasilia from 28 to 30 September 2011, which set the foundations for the establishment of mechanisms for the broader participation, on a permanent basis, of civil society organizations from Portuguese-speaking countries in the decision-making process and implementation of projects of mutual interest;

6. *Welcomes* the efforts made by States members of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries and the international community to promote the restoration of the constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau and, in that context, recalls Security Council resolution 2048 (2012) of 18 May 2012, and notes the need to harmonize, through the active engagement of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Guinea-Bissau, the positions of international bilateral and multilateral partners, particularly the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries and the European Union, with a view to achieving a consensual, inclusive and nationally owned process of transition and to developing a comprehensive integrated strategy with concrete measures aimed at restoring the constitutional order, implementing

security sector, political and economic reforms, combating drug trafficking and fighting impunity, and recognizes the role of the Peacebuilding Commission and the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau in this regard;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries".

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General Assembly

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25 January 2013

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 14
Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Malawi and Uruguay: draft resolution

Organization of the special session of the General Assembly on the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/176 of 22 December 1992 and 48/186 of 21 December 1993 on the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994, its resolutions 49/128 of 19 December 1994 on the report of the Conference[1] and its resolution 53/183 of 15 December 1998 on the implementation of the Programme of Action of the Conference, as well as all its subsequent resolutions on the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Recalling also its resolution 65/234 of 22 December 2010 on the follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014, by which it decided to convene a special session during the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly in order to assess the status of implementation of the Programme of Action and to renew political support for actions required for the full achievement of its goals and objectives,

Reaffirming the need for Governments to recommit themselves at the highest political level to achieving the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 2012/232 on the special session,

Recalling paragraph 3 of its resolution 65/234, by which it decided that the Commission on Population and Development should convene an interactive

[1] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

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discussion during its forty-seventh session on the assessment of the status of the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Recalling also that in paragraph 7 of its resolution 65/234, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the support of the United Nations Population Fund and other relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, to ensure that the relevant issues identified during the sessions of the Commission on Population and Development were compiled and forwarded to Governments at the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly, with an index report indicating recurrent themes and key elements found therein, along with the findings of the operational review,

Recognizing the importance of active participation by all States in the interactive discussions in the forty-seventh session of the Commission on Population and Development on the assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action and in the special session,

Recognizing also the importance of the effective participation and contribution of relevant stakeholders, including civil society, particularly non-governmental organizations, as appropriate, in the forty-seventh session of the Commission on Population and Development and in the special session and its preparation,

Recognizing further the important contributions made by actors of civil society, particularly non-governmental organizations, to the Conference, its follow-up and the implementation of its Programme of Action,

1. *Decides* that the special session of the General Assembly on the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development will be held on 22 September 2014 in New York, in the most efficient and cost-effective manner;

2. *Also decides* that the proceedings of the special session shall be governed by the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

3. *Encourages* all Member and observer States and observers to consider being represented at the special session at the highest political level, including at the level of Head of State or Government;

4. *Decides* that the organizational arrangements for the special session shall be as follows:

(a) The special session will be composed of plenary meetings on 22 September 2014 from 1 to 9 p.m.;

(b) The plenary meetings shall feature statements by the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund, Member and observer States and observers, as well as five selected representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, chosen by the President of the General Assembly with due regard for geographic balance, in consultation with Member States in order of precedence;

(c) The President of the General Assembly shall draw up a list of representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council who may participate in the special session;

(d) The President of the General Assembly shall also draw up a list of representatives of other relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions, youth groups and the private sector who may participate in the special session, taking into account the principle of equitable geographic representation, for submission to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis, and shall bring the list[2] to the attention of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that the special session will be undertaken on the basis of and with full respect for the Programme of Action and that there will be no renegotiation of the existing agreements contained therein;

6. *Encourages* Member and observer States and observers to consider including non-governmental organizations and youth representatives, where applicable, in their delegations to the special session;

7. *Decides* that participation in the forty-seventh session of the Commission on Population and Development shall be open-ended, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the rules of procedures of functional commissions and past practice of the Commission;

8. *Invites* all other relevant regional and international organizations, including bodies of the United Nations system, to contribute, as appropriate, to the session of the Commission on Population and Development and its preparation;

9. *Decides* to invite States members of the specialized agencies that are not members of the United Nations to participate in the special session and the interactive discussion of the forty-seventh session of the Commission on Population and Development in the capacity of observers;

10. *Stresses* the need for the effective participation, as appropriate, of actors of civil society, particularly non-governmental organizations, in the forty-seventh session of the Commission on Population and Development, taking into account the practice and experience gained at the International Conference on Population and Development.

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[2] The list will include proposed as well as final names.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 14
Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Malawi and Uruguay: draft resolution

Organization of the special session of the General Assembly on the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014

Addendum

Add the following country to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Panama

13-23993 (E) 250213

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United Nations A/67/L.56

General Assembly

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7 February 2013

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 60
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Nauru, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu: draft resolution

Self-determination of French Polynesia

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Charter of the United Nations, its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and its resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Taking into account articles 3 and 4 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples[1] regarding the right of self-determination and the recommendation of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at its eleventh session on the implementation of basic fundamental human rights articulated in the Declaration, particularly the right to self-determination,[2]

Taking note of the resolution of the Assembly of French Polynesia, adopted in Papeete, Tahiti, on 18 August 2011, in which it expressed its will that French Polynesia be reinscribed on the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories, and the decision taken by the Council of Ministers of the Government of French Polynesia on 15 June 2011 to call for the reinscription,

Welcoming the decision of the Heads of State or Government of Pacific States taken at the second "Engaging with the Pacific" regional meeting, held in Nadi, Fiji, on 1 and 2 September 2011, to support the reinscription of French Polynesia on the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Taking note of the communiqué of the second Polynesian Leaders Group meeting, held in Rarotonga, Cook Islands, on 25 August 2012, in which the Group affirmed its support for the reinscription of French Polynesia on the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

[1] Resolution 61/295, annex.
[2] E/2012/43, para. 39.

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Welcoming the decisions of the Pacific Islands Forum, taken at its meetings held in Apia, Samoa, from 5 to 7 August 2004, Auckland, New Zealand, on 7 and 8 September 2011, and Rarotonga, Cook Islands, from 28 to 30 August 2012, to support the principle of the right to self-determination of the people of French Polynesia,

Welcoming also the Final Document of the sixteenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries, held in Tehran from 26 to 31 August 2012,[3] affirming the inalienable right of the people of French Polynesia to self-determination in accordance with Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),

Noting that since 1977, successive unilateral changes made by the administering Power to the political status of the territory of French Polynesia have failed to provide for a full measure of self-government in accordance with the Charter and have been inconsistent with sustainable social and economic development,

Recalling that French Polynesia, as the former French Establishments in Oceania, was originally considered a Non-Self-Governing Territory in General Assembly resolution 66 (I) of 14 December 1946 but was unilaterally withdrawn from the list without regard for the resolution or consultation with the indigenous Ma'ohi people,

1. *Affirms* the inalienable right of the people of French Polynesia to self-determination, including independence, in accordance with Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), recognizes that French Polynesia remains a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of the Charter, and declares that an obligation exists under Article 73 *e* of the Charter on the part of the Government of France, as the administering Power of the Territory, to transmit information on French Polynesia;

2. *Decides* to reinscribe French Polynesia on the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to consider the question of French Polynesia at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of France to intensify its dialogue with French Polynesia in order to finalize an accord of cooperation and to include, inter alia, a fair and effective self-determination process, under which the terms and timelines for an act of self-determination will be established, followed by the establishment of a cooperation framework in order to achieve sustainable social and economic development consistent with Article 73 *d* of the Charter;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States, regional organizations and other relevant entities and to report to the General Assembly on the implementation of the present resolution at its sixty-eighth session.

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[3] A/67/506-S/2012/752, annex I.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 60
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Nauru, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu: draft resolution

Self-determination of French Polynesia

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Charter of the United Nations, its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and its resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Taking into account articles 3 and 4 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples[1] regarding the right of self-determination and the recommendation of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at its eleventh session on the implementation of basic fundamental human rights articulated in the Declaration, particularly the right to self-determination,[2]

Taking note of the resolution of the Assembly of French Polynesia, adopted in Papeete, Tahiti, on 18 August 2011, in which it expressed its will that French Polynesia be reinscribed on the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories, and the decision taken by the Council of Ministers of the Government of French Polynesia on 15 June 2011 to call for the reinscription,

Welcoming the decision of the Heads of State or Government of Pacific States taken at the second "Engaging with the Pacific" regional meeting, held in Nadi, Fiji, on 1 and 2 September 2011, to support the reinscription of French Polynesia on the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Taking note of the communiqué of the second Polynesian Leaders Group meeting, held in Rarotonga, Cook Islands, on 25 August 2012, in which the Group affirmed its support for the reinscription of French Polynesia on the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Welcoming the decisions of the Pacific Islands Forum, taken at its meetings held in Apia, Samoa, from 5 to 7 August 2004, Auckland, New Zealand, on 7 and 8 September

[1] Resolution 61/295, annex.
[2] E/2012/43, para. 39.

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2011, and Rarotonga, Cook Islands, from 28 to 30 August 2012, to support the principle of the right to self-determination of the people of French Polynesia,

Welcoming also the Final Document of the Sixteenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries,[3] held in Tehran from 26 to 31 August 2012, affirming the inalienable right of the people of French Polynesia to self-determination in accordance with Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),

Recalling that French Polynesia, as the former French Establishments in Oceania, was originally considered a Non-Self-Governing Territory in General Assembly resolution 66 (I) of 14 December 1946, and noting that the Government of France has not transmitted any further information regarding French Polynesia since 1946,

1. *Affirms* the inalienable right of the people of French Polynesia to self-determination and independence in accordance with Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), recognizes that French Polynesia remains a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of the Charter, and declares that an obligation exists under Article 73 *e* of the Charter on the part of the Government of France, as the administering Power of the Territory, to transmit information on French Polynesia;

2. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to consider the question of French Polynesia at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session;

3. *Requests* the Government of France, as the Administering Power concerned, to intensify its dialogue with French Polynesia in order to facilitate rapid progress towards a fair and effective self-determination process, under which the terms and timelines for an act of self-determination will be agreed, and to extend its cooperation to the Special Committee in the implementation of the present resolution.

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[3] A/67/506-S/2012/752, annex I.

United Nations A/67/L.57

General Assembly

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22 February 2013

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 63 (a)
New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

Fiji:* draft resolution

New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 57/2 of 16 September 2002 on the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

Recalling also its resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development and resolutions 58/233 of 23 December 2003, 59/254 of 23 December 2004, 60/222 of 23 December 2005, 61/229 of 22 December 2006, 62/179 of 19 December 2007, 63/267 of 31 March 2009, 64/258 of 16 March 2010, 65/284 of 22 June 2011 and 66/286 of 23 July 2012 entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support",

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1] including the recognition of the need to meet the special needs of Africa, and recalling also its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006,

Recalling the Political Declaration on Africa's development needs, adopted at the high-level meeting on Africa's development needs on 22 September 2008,[2]

Recalling also the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,[3]

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] See resolution 63/1.

[3] Resolution 63/303, annex.

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Recalling further the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[4] including the recognition that more attention should be given to Africa, especially to those countries most off track to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015,

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[5] in which Heads of State and Government emphasized that significant challenges remain in achieving sustainable development in Africa and the importance of fulfilling all commitments to advance action in areas critical to Africa's sustainable development,

Recalling also its resolution 66/293, by which it established a United Nations monitoring mechanism to review commitments made towards Africa's development, looking forward to the first biennial report, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session,

Stressing that addressing Africa's special development needs should be an integral part of the post-2015 development agenda,

Bearing in mind that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, and bearing in mind also the need for their development efforts to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, and in this regard recalling the support given by the 2008 International Conference on Financing for Development to the New Partnership,[6]

Reiterating the need to implement all commitments by the international community regarding the economic and social development of Africa,

1. *Welcomes* the tenth consolidated report of the Secretary-General;[7]

2. *Reaffirms its full support* for the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;[8]

3. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the full implementation of the Political Declaration on Africa's development needs,[2] as reaffirmed in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, adopted as the outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the 2002 Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008;[9]

4. *Recognizes* the progress made in the implementation of the New Partnership as well as regional and international support for the New Partnership, while acknowledging that much needs to be done in its implementation;

5. *Takes note* of the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS, adopted at the high-level meeting on

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[4] See resolution 65/1.

[5] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[6] See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[7] A/67/204.

[8] A/57/304, annex.

[9] Resolution 63/239, annex.

HIV/AIDS on 10 June 2011,[10] and reaffirms the resolve to provide assistance for prevention, treatment and care, with the aim of ensuring an HIV/AIDS-malaria-and tuberculosis-free Africa by addressing the needs of all, in particular the needs of women, children and young people, and the urgent need to scale up significantly efforts towards achieving the goal of universal access to comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention programmes, treatment, care and support in African countries, to accelerate and intensify efforts to expand access to affordable and quality medicines in Africa including antiretroviral drugs, by encouraging pharmaceutical companies to make drugs available, and to ensure strengthened global partnership and increased bilateral and multilateral assistance, where possible on a grant basis, to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases in Africa through the strengthening of health systems;

6. *Recognizes* that HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases pose severe risks for the entire world, in particular the African continent, and serious challenges to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

7. *Invites* development partners to continue to assist African countries in their efforts to strengthen national health systems, including by providing skilled health personnel, reliable health information and data, research infrastructure and laboratory capacity, and to expand surveillance systems in the health sector, including support for the efforts to prevent, protect against and combat outbreaks of diseases, including of neglected tropical diseases, and in this context reiterates its support for the Kampala Declaration and Agenda for Global Action and follow-up conferences to respond to the serious health workforce crisis in Africa;

8. *Stresses* the importance of improving maternal and child health, and in this regard welcomes the declaration of the African Union summit on maternal, infant and child health and development, held in Kampala from 19 to 27 July 2010, and acknowledges the Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa;

9. *Expresses deep concern* about the ongoing adverse impacts of the global financial and economic crisis, excessively volatile energy and food prices and ongoing concerns over food security and nutrition, as well as the increasing challenges posed by climate change, drought, land degradation, desertification, the loss of biodiversity and floods, and the serious challenges these impacts pose to the fight against poverty and hunger, which could pose serious additional challenges to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, particularly in Africa;

10. *Expresses grave concern* that Africa is among the hardest hit by the impact of the world financial and economic crisis, and reaffirms the need to continue to support the special needs of Africa and take action to mitigate the multidimensional impacts of the crisis on the continent;

11. *Expresses concern* at Africa's disproportionately low share in the volume of international trade, which stands at approximately 3 per cent, also expresses concern that, despite an overall increase in the nominal volume and share of official development assistance to Africa, such assistance will likely rise by just 1 per cent a

[10] Resolution 65/277, annex.

year in real terms, compared with the average 13 per cent rate of growth over the past three years, and further expresses concern at the increased debt burden of some African countries, the rising unemployment rate and the fall in capital inflows to the continent as a result of the world financial and economic crisis, which have a negative impact on the hard-earned socioeconomic and political gains that Africa has achieved in recent years;

12. *Emphasizes* that foreign direct investment has a critical role in achieving development objectives and inclusive economic growth in Africa, including through the promotion of job creation and poverty eradication, and contributes to the active participation of the African economies in the global economy and in facilitating regional economic cooperation and integration;

13. *Notes* that foreign direct investment is a major source of financing for development, and in this regard calls upon developed countries to continue to devise source-country measures to encourage and facilitate the flow of foreign direct investment, inter alia, through the provision of export credits and other lending instruments, risk guarantees and business development services;

14. *Emphasizes* that industrial development and policies to enhance productive capacities in Africa can generate employment and income for the poor and, therefore, be an engine for poverty eradication and for achieving internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

15. *Reaffirms* the need to enhance the voice and participation of African countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, notes the steps taken in this regard, and emphasizes in this context the need to avoid the further marginalization of the African continent;

I
Actions by African countries and organizations

16. *Welcomes* the progress made by African countries in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encourages African countries, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to continue their efforts in this regard;

17. *Also welcomes* the collaboration between the African Private Sector Forum and the United Nations Global Compact, and encourages the strengthening of this partnership in conjunction with the African Union Commission in support of the development of the African private sector and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, in line with the relevant executive decisions of the African Union;

18. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts exerted by the African Union and the regional economic communities in the area of economic integration, as well as ongoing efforts by the African Union in the operationalization of the provision contained in General Assembly resolutions 59/213 of 20 December 2004, 61/296 of 17 September 2007 and 63/310 of 14 September 2009, and stresses the key role of the United Nations system in supporting the African Union in the social, economic and political fields and in the area of peace and security;

19. *Recognizes* the important role that African regional economic communities can play in the implementation of the New Partnership, and in this regard encourages African countries and the international community to give regional economic communities the support necessary to strengthen their capacity;

20. *Welcomes* the decision by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, at its eighteenth ordinary session, on 29 and 30 January 2012, to strengthen intra-African trade,[11] and calls upon the United Nations system and development partners to support the efforts of African countries, the African Union and regional economic communities to enhance intra-African trade;

21. *Also welcomes* the commendable progress that has been achieved in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, in particular the completion of the peer review process in 15 countries, and welcomes the progress in implementing the national programmes of action resulting from those reviews, and in this regard urges African States that have not yet done so to consider joining the Mechanism process and to strengthen the Mechanism process for its efficient performance;

22. *Welcomes and appreciates* the continuing and increasing efforts of African countries in mainstreaming a gender perspective and the empowerment of women in the implementation of the New Partnership;

23. *Emphasizes* the need to integrate Africa's special development needs, including New Partnership priorities, into the framework of the post-2015 development agenda and the sustainable development goals;

24. *Encourages* African countries to accelerate the achievement of the objective of food security in Africa, welcomes the commitment made by African leaders to raise the share of agriculture and rural development in their budget expenditures and ensure better governance to effectively manage the resources allocated, and in this regard reaffirms its support for, inter alia, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme;

25. *Also encourages* African countries to strengthen and expand local and transit infrastructure and to continue sharing best practices with a view to strengthening regional integration, and in this regard notes with appreciation the work of the high-level subcommittee of the African Union on the Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative, which seeks to further strengthen the development of infrastructure on the African continent in collaboration with relevant development partners;

26. *Further encourages* African countries to maintain the trend of increasing investment in infrastructure development in the context of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa;

27. *Encourages* African countries to continue their efforts in investing in science, technology and innovation to enhance value addition and industrial development;

[11] See African Union, document Assembly/AU/Dec.394 (XVIII).

II
Response of the international community

28. *Welcomes* the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership;

29. *Also welcomes* the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners, as well as other initiatives, emphasizes the importance of coordination in such initiatives on Africa and the need for their effective implementation, and in this regard recognizes the important role that North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation can play in supporting Africa's development efforts, including in the implementation of the New Partnership, while bearing in mind that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for but rather a complement to North-South cooperation;

30. *Urges* continued support of measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and hunger, job creation and sustainable development in Africa, including, as appropriate, debt relief, improved market access, support for the private sector and entrepreneurship, fulfilment of commitments on official development assistance and increased flows of foreign direct investment, and transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms;

31. *Expresses deep concern* about the continuing negative effects of desertification, land degradation and drought on the African continent and, in particular, the critical situation in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa region, which are experiencing one of the worst droughts in history, and underlines the need for short-, medium- and long-term measures, and in this regard calls for the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[12] including its ten-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008-2018), to address the situation;

32. *Recognizes* that Africa, which contributes the least to climate change, is one of the regions most vulnerable and most exposed to its adverse impacts, and in this regard calls upon the international community, in particular developed countries, to continue to support Africa in its adaptation and sustainable development efforts through, inter alia, the transfer and deployment of technology, capacity-building and the provision of adequate and predictable new resources, in line with existing commitments;

33. *Reiterates* the important role of trade as an engine of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, in particular its contribution to boosting job creation, given high youth unemployment in Africa, and to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, emphasizes the need to resist protectionist tendencies and to rectify any trade-distorting measures already taken that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization rules, while recognizing the right of countries, in particular developing countries, to fully utilize their flexibilities consistent with their commitments and obligations as members of the World Trade Organization, and recognizes that the early and successful conclusion of the Doha Round of trade negotiations with a balanced, ambitious, comprehensive and development-oriented outcome would provide much-needed impetus to international trade and contribute to economic growth and development;

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[12] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

34. *Also reiterates* the need for all countries and relevant multilateral institutions to continue efforts to enhance coherence in their trade policies towards African countries, and acknowledges the importance of efforts to fully integrate African countries into the international trading system and to build their capacity to compete through such initiatives as aid for trade and, given the world economic and financial crisis, the provision of assistance to address the adjustment challenges of trade liberalization;

35. *Calls for* a comprehensive and sustainable solution to the external debt problems of African countries, and recognizes the important role, on a case-by-case basis, of debt relief, including debt cancellation to African countries that are not part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and debt restructuring, as debt crisis prevention and management tools for mitigating the impact of the world financial and economic crisis in developing countries;

36. *Welcomes* the efforts of some developed countries which are on target to meet the commitments made in terms of increased official development assistance;

37. *Expresses deep concern* at the fact that the commitment to double aid to Africa by 2010, as articulated at the Summit of the Group of Eight held at Gleneagles from 6 to 8 July 2005, was not entirely reached, and in this regard stresses the need to make rapid progress in order to fulfil the Gleneagles and other donors' substantial commitments to increase aid through a variety of means;

38. *Underlines* the fact that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries, and urges developed countries that have not yet done so to fulfil their commitments for official development assistance to developing countries;

39. *Considers* that innovative mechanisms of financing can make a positive contribution towards assisting developing countries in mobilizing additional resources for financing for development on a voluntary basis and that such financing should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of financing;

40. *Welcomes* the increasing efforts to improve the quality of official development assistance and increase its development impact, recognizes the Development Cooperation Forum of the Economic and Social Council, notes other initiatives, such as the high-level forums on aid effectiveness, which produced, inter alia, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action[13] and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, which make important contributions to the efforts of the countries that have made commitments to them, including through the adoption of the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization and managing for results, and bears in mind that there is no one-size-fits-all formula that will guarantee effective assistance and that the specific situation of each country needs to be fully considered;

[13] A/63/539, annex.

41. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session to convene a plenary meeting for the purpose of holding a high-level thematic debate on the promotion of investment in Africa and its catalytic role in achieving Africa's development objectives, including those of the New Partnership, particularly the eradication of poverty and the achievement of inclusive and sustained economic growth and development;

42. *Recognizes* the need for the international community to align its efforts more specifically towards supporting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, and in this regard takes note of the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security;[14]

43. *Invites* all of Africa's development partners, in particular developed countries, to support African countries, including through the transfer of the technology needed to African countries on favourable, concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, and to assist in strengthening human and institutional capacities for the implementation of the New Partnership, consistent with its priorities and objectives and with a view to furthering Africa's development at all levels;

44. *Stresses* that the prevention, management and resolution of conflict and post-conflict consolidation are essential for the achievement of the objectives of the New Partnership, and welcomes in this regard the cooperation and support granted by the United Nations and development partners to the African regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of the New Partnership;

45. *Welcomes* the continued efforts of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in assisting post-conflict countries in Africa, particularly the six African countries for which the Commission has established country-specific configurations;

46. *Urges* the international community to incorporate Africa's priorities, including the New Partnership, in the formulation of the post-2015 development agenda and the sustainable development goals called for in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;

47. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance to the Planning and Coordinating Agency of the New Partnership and to African countries in developing projects and programmes within the scope of the priorities of the New Partnership and to place greater emphasis on monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of the effectiveness of its activities in support of the New Partnership;

48. *Invites* the international community to support the efforts of African countries, at their request, in implementing their respective national programmes of action arising from the African Peer Review Mechanism process;

49. *Invites* the Secretary-General, as a follow-up to the 2005 World Summit, to urge the United Nations development system to assist African countries in implementing quick-impact initiatives through, inter alia, the Millennium Villages Project, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his report an assessment of those quick-impact initiatives;

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[14] See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.

50. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, on the basis of the agreed clusters of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa,[15] and in this regard calls upon the United Nations system to continue to mainstream the special needs of Africa in all its normative and operational activities;

51. *Welcomes* the establishment of a United Nations monitoring mechanism to review commitments made related to Africa's development, and invites Member States and all relevant entities of the United Nations system, including funds, programmes, specialized agencies and regional commissions, in particular the Economic Commission for Africa, and all relevant international and regional organizations to contribute to the effectiveness and reliability of the review process by cooperating in the collection of data and the evaluation performance;

52. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take measures to strengthen the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa in order to enable it to effectively fulfil its mandate, including monitoring and reporting on progress related to meeting the special needs of Africa and ensuring United Nations system coordination and coherence as well as mobilizing international support for the implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development related to Africa's development;

53. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the basis of inputs from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other stakeholders in the New Partnership.

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[15] The nine clusters include: infrastructure development; environment, population and urbanization; social and human development; science and technology; advocacy and communications; governance; peace and security; agriculture, food security and rural development; and industry, trade and market access.